

SPORTS



PKG sportsmen, participants in a 33-km peace race held under the motto, "Athletes for Peace, Against Nuclear Weapons", finishing in Bremen.

Photo ADN-TASS

Tournament is over and still continues

The women's international chess tournament in Zhelezovodsk has formally ended but yet continues. The thing is that 15 scheduled rounds named the holders of only two passes to the next stage, the challengers' tournament — Soviet Grandmaster Maria Litinskaya who came out on top with 11 points, and Vo Mingchen of China who ran up half a point behind.

The third pass will be vied for in an extra match of six games by Lyudmila Zaitseva of the USSR and Agnieszka Brustman of Poland who shared third-fourth place with ten points each. They will play in Zhelezovodsk too.

In a word, the tournament ended in the same way as a men's one in Tunis, where Viktor Gavrikov and Alexander Chernin shared third-fourth place. In their extra match just ended in Moscow, international Master Chernin beat Grandmaster Gavrikov 3.5-2.5.

Meanwhile the second women's international, which offers also three passes, continues in Havana. As many as four entrants led after six rounds — Nana Alexandriya and Nana Ioseliani, both of the USSR, as well as Pia Crautling of Sweden and Diana Nucu of Romania.

Viktor BABIKIN

Sanctions eased

Having considered in Zurich an appeal by the English Football Association over the ban on international play in all countries for the English clubs following the tragic events in Brussels, FIFA has somewhat changed its original ruling allowing English teams to enter international tournaments outside Europe.

English clubs will be banned from play in Europe indefinitely and Liverpool—for yet another three years.

African Games to be held in Kenya

The 4th African Games, which have been adjourned several times, are to take place in Kenya on August 8-22, 1987, said in Nairobi a spokesman for the Kenyan Ministry of Culture and Social Services.

These pictures were taken during wrestling training session and a gymnastic contest at the new Kamukoko sports complex in Moscow. Every day the complex receives more than five thousand students from vocational schools and technical colleges for training in various sporting activities. There are also training sections for children and elderly people.

Photos by Alexander Yakovlev

Jubilee championship of 'musketeers'

The 40th world fencing championship has begun in Barcelona, Spain. The first event in the Blau-Grana Palace of Sport is the men's foil. The Soviet team is led by five-time world champion Alexander Romankov from Minsk.

According to specialists, there will be stiff competition in all individual and team events, for fencing is steadily gaining popularity in various countries, and

there are top-notch fencers in Hungary, Bulgaria, Poland, Italy, France, West Germany, the GDR and China.

The Soviet team mainly comprises winners and medalists of a national championship held a month ago in Moscow, the team's chief coach and many-time world champion Vladimir Nazlymov told a TASS correspondent. Together with noted masters like Romankov, sabre fencer

Viktor Krovopuskov and Valentina Sidorova are a wide range of newcomers, among them national champions.

The price of every award in time will be exceptionally high, said Nazlymov, and not only due to the fact that the turnover in our fencing pit is in the open, it is taking 10-15%.

The championship will end July 21.



An episode from a match between the Second National and the Youth National teams played as part of the Moscow volleyball tournament. The experienced player won 3-2. This moment served as a meter of the team's readiness for the international competitions like the Summer Games in Japan, the World Championships in Italy, Games of the Friendly Armies in Poland, the Armed Forces International Team event, and the European Cup.

Photo by Sergei...

Games a year away

According to the Prensa Latina news agency, a congress of the Central American and Caribbean Sports Organization has ended in the town of Santiago de los Caballeros in the Dominican Republic. The participants heard reports by the organizing committee of the 15th Central American and Caribbean Games due to start in the Dominican Republic on July 5, 1986.

For the first time yet the organization decided to hold some events in other countries — rowing in Mexico, field hockey in Jamaica, and fencing in Cuba.

It was reported that according to preliminary estimates over 3,000 athletes will attend.

ICE HOCKEY: A NEW START

Soviet ice-hockey teams have started warming up for the new season, and fans hope that the national team will regain the world title and that the leaders CAC and Moscow Dynamo will face stronger domestic opposition this time — the national team sorely needs new blood.

We have already reported that the championship, getting under way on September 20, will have a new format. All the points the teams score from start to finish will count in to make all of them go out in every game and not hope to begin from

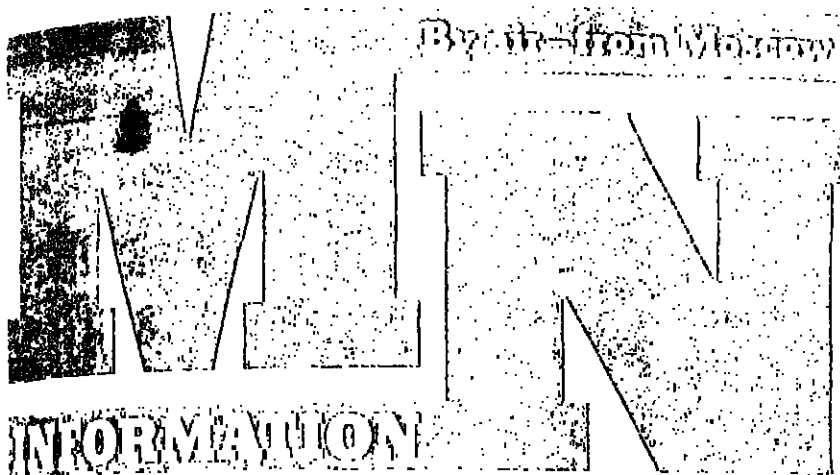
scratch in the final tournament.

There will be 12 initial starters at the first stage, while the second one will already have only ten in competition. Specialists see the championship as the chief test for players simultaneously aspiring for spots on the national team.

Preparing for the world and European championships, to be held on April 12-28 next year in Moscow, the national team will play several international games. In early September this year it will take on world champions Czechoslovakia in three games

In December will enter the annual "Izvestia" tournament. Moscow together with Czechoslovakia, Sweden, Finland, Canada, and will play 10 games with Sweden in February. In March with the (FIBA) April with Finland — two games each time.

In December-January, the "Izvestia" tournament, 5 clubs will play in various names. Most of them will play in the CAC, will play five to seven times with top NHL clubs.



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Women for equality, development and peace

Nairobi (Kenya). A World Conference has opened here to study and evaluate the achievements of the Decade for Women declared by the United Nations in 1975. It is being attended by delegations from many countries and representatives of several international organizations.

The President of the USSR, Leonid Brezhnev, has sent a message of greetings to the conference.

The motto of the UN Decade, "Equality, Development and Peace," incorporates specific and linked tasks facing mankind. The Soviet Union has actively supported the Decade and its contribution to the implementation of its noble goals, the message reads.

The Decade has contributed to the growth of political awareness among women; raised their status in the life of their countries and in international affairs; increased their participation in the fight for peace, disarmament, and social progress. Women of the world are protesting against the policies of state terrorism, aggression, racism, and suppression of democracy and freedom, against exploitation of newly-independent states by neocolonialists.



G. Vashchenko. "Chronicle of a Victorious Spring".

'40 victorious years'

An international art show, "40 victorious years. Socialist art in the struggle for peace, humanism and social progress", is currently in progress at the Moscow Central Exhibition Hall. About 4,000 paintings, graphic

sheets, items of sculpture and decorative and applied art are being displayed by 11 socialist countries—Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland,

Romania, Czechoslovakia and the USSR. The show is decorated with posters of the war years while artists of various generations depict the exploits of peoples who defeated the hated enemy—Hitlerite fascism.

Nicaragua pushes 'contras' out

Managua. The Sandinist People's Army have expelled the main force of the CIA hirelings by making them retreat into Honduras and Costa Rica, said the Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega. Speaking in the radio and television programme, "Facing the People", he said that only isolated gangs of "contras" have remained in the border areas.

Because of Washington, he said, the people of Nicaragua who brought off a revolution six years ago cannot live in peace. Thousands of Nicaraguans including women and children have become victims of the American criminal aggression. The Nicaraguan Government will continue to consolidate the country's defences, being faced with the growing threat of a

direct military intervention from the USA, said member of the National Leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Movement Humberto Ortega. Speaking at a ceremony of commissioning officers of the Sandinist National People's Army, he called on the people of Nicaragua to turn their republic into a fortress inaccessible to the aggressors.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

UNFORGETTABLE FLIGHT



V. Kuznetsov and A. Leonov.

Ten years ago, the spaceships Soyuz and Apollo have launched simultaneously from Baikonur and Cape Canaveral space centers. People in many countries followed with great interest the joint flight of Alexei Leonov and Valery Kuznetsov of the Soviet Union and Thomas Stafford, Vance Brand and Donald Slayton of the United States. We well remember those minutes when the two ships met and docked in orbit around the Earth. Soviet cosmonauts reported in the newspaper PRAVDA. We and the American crew three years of flight preparations. We were glad to welcome them on board the Apollo. Alexei Leonov and Valery Kuznetsov will celebrate the 10th anniversary of the joint Soviet-Apollo flight in the United States at the invitation of the US National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

Sergei Bubka makes pole-vault history

World champion Sergei Bubka of the USSR has made his name permanent in sports by scaling 600 cm, an all-time world best, at an international competition in Paris. His earlier record of 594 cm was set last August. The big crowd went in raptures over the achievement of Bubka, the first pole-vaulter ever to scale the 'century' mark of six metres. He started off by vaulting 570 cm, a height he conquered to win the world title in Helsinki. Taking it in his stride, he added as many as 30 centimetres to it. The stadium was all agog with expectation. His first attempt was unsuccessful, and he missed it narrowly next, touching the bar with his hand. However, he made it... the third go. 'Now I feel just like any athlete would have felt. In my shoes, the smiling 21-year-old Bubka told the press. I was ready for the trick even a year ago, training and talent.'



Jubilant Sergei Bubka.

Photo AP-TASS

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DEAR READERS,

"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both "Moscow News" and "MN Information" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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Peace vessel sabotaged in New Zealand

London. The explosion which sank "The Rainbow Warrior" was an attempt to liquidate the leaders of the international environmental union, which opposes the French nuclear tests in the Pacific, said one of the directors of the organization P. Moore. Speaking in Oakland, New Zealand, he said that the union's members are full of resolve to continue the campaign against the French experiments with nuclear weapons on the Mururoa Atoll.

"The Rainbow Warrior" is the flagship of a flotilla of vessels on which peace champions from many countries in the region planned to set out from New Zealand early next month for

the shores of French Polynesia on an expedition of protest against the nuclear tests France has been carrying out for more than ten years on the Mururoa Atoll. However, the time bomb blast made the ship's hull leak, and it capsized. One crew member was killed in the attack.

The sabotage in Oakland's harbour had other far-reaching aims. By exploding a bomb on board a peace ship, some forces have attempted to put pressure on the Government of New Zealand which is firm in its line to refuse to allow ships carrying nuclear weapons into its territorial waters.

KRYTRONS FOR A PAKISTANI BOMB

New York. With US connivance the military regime of Pakistan has made yet another step to developing its own nuclear weapons.

The ABC TV network quotes some "intelligence sources" as saying that Islamabad has secretly obtained a large batch of special electronic devices of American make used in nuclear bomb fuses. These devices known as krytrons have already arrived at a secret nuclear centre outside Islamabad which

currently actively develops nuclear weapons.

Last month Pakistani scientists held a successful test of an explosive device similar to that used in nuclear charges. American experts think that this Pakistan has made a big step to possessing a nuclear bomb, the network points out.

Krytrons are produced by the world's only firm located in the town of Wellesley, Mass, USA, the EG and G Inc. and cannot be exported without US Department licences.

The problem of 'two Koreas' can be solved

Pyongyang. The unshakable position which the Party and Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea take consists in the struggle against all and every intrigue aimed at perpetuation of the country being split in "two Koreas" and in a desire to solve the problem of unification by peaceful means at the negotiating table, said the DPRK's President, General Sec-

retary of the Workers' Party of Korea (WPK) Kim Il Sung. In an interview to the Japanese magazine "Sekai", he said that in order to have a successful dialogue between the North and the South, the two sides must direct their efforts to create a situation favourable for this, and to confirm their sincere desire to find practical ways for unification.



Another Easter Island mystery.

Drawing by Konstantin Rybakov

West Germany steps up its military aid to Turkey

Bonn. The West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl has returned from an official visit to Turkey. Although the Chancellor has expressed satisfaction with the results of the talks he had with the Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal and the President Kenan Evren, the political circles in West Germany are disappointed with the results of the visit.

Although the visit seemed auspicious since an associated member Turkey is hitched to the Common Market, there are nearly a million and a half of the

Turkish gastarbeiter working in West Germany and both countries are partners in NATO, the visit was marked by profound discord.

One of the few tangible results of the visit has been expansion in the military cooperation between the two NATO allies. The West German visitor has promised to increase West German military aid in the next year and a half from 130 to 180 million DM. However, from helping Turkey to resolve its economic problems this will make them even more difficult.

AIDING AND ABETTING TERRORISM

New York. The US House of Representatives has lifted a ban on military support for the terrorist gangs operating in Argentina, by abrogating the R. G. Amendment. The "initiative" was previously supported by its data.

While the Clark Amendment was in effect (it was passed in 1976) UNITA grouping millions of dollars along CIA channels, using terror to sabotage to destabilize the Argentine Government of the People's Republic of Argentina. Now on this support was over.

Meanwhile, delegates to the 42nd session of the OAU Council of Ministers meeting in Algiers have sharply criticized the action of the Reagan administration, calling it a "contribution to terrorism in Africa". They denounced the action of the US Congress in robbing the Clark Amendment, describing this step as "betrayal against Africa".

The Foreign Relations Committee of the US House of Representatives, led by Senator Duren, has said that Washington is doing everything to prevent aggression against its country, since the UNITA terrorists will now be able to receive weapons directly from the United States in order to fight the legitimate government of his country.

FACTS and EVENTS

① The US House of Representatives has passed an amendment to the law on US aid to foreign states, granting 1.2 billion dollars during the 1981-1982 fiscal year to the US State Department for groups conducting an armed struggle against foreign governments under CIA umbrella. According to the amendment, a 10% amount is also earmarked for the purpose in the 1981-1982 year.

② A military tribunal in the Turkish town of Diyarbakir has sentenced ten members of the Kurdish national movement to death and many others to long term prison.

③ A lengthy drought in central Colombia has severely hit agricultural areas. In the departments of Antioquia, Bolivar, Cauca and Tolima the total damage is estimated at seven billion col pesos and harvest of wheat, corn, coffee, rice and beans will drop by over 10 per cent.

Franco-Japanese talks

Paris. French President Francois Mitterrand has held talks here with Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

According to political circles, the talks again revealed a growing gap between the two powers. France is opposed to these plans while Japan is determined to actively participate in economic cooperation with the world. Other subjects discussed were the economic problems facing the capitalist world, growing differences between the two superpowers, and the role of the US in the world.

The French president has also assessed the situation in the Far East. He said that the Japanese major capitalist nations are next year also will produce a major economic boom. In the next year, he said, France's participation in it will be decisive.

New Latin America emerges on the scene

Lima. An appeal to the Latin American governments to unite their efforts in order to come out with a common strategy to solve the huge foreign debt problem has been made by the President-elect of Peru Alan Garcia, Secretary-General of the Latin American Party.

The democratic transformations over the past few years, said A. Garcia, have been making substantial changes in the economic and social structure of Latin America. The fight for genuine independence is spreading throughout the continent. At present a new Latin America is emerging on the international scene and its countries are increasingly seeking the establishment of equitable and just state-to-state relations and actively seeking the political and economic rights of their people.

The problem of the region's foreign debt, he pointed out, is a result of the international protectionist and discriminatory policies. The new economic policy will be guided by the principle of the free market and the free trade, and ignore the policies of the US-controlled International Monetary Fund.

FACTS and EVENTS

① A new monstrous crime has been committed by Afghan revolutionaries. A power line pylon in Kabul killed many people and injured many others, mostly women and children. A spokesman for the Afghan security service said that the crime would not go unpunished.

② Research carried out in New York has revealed that four of every five senior second-hand school leavers believe that finding a steady job is their top priority. Most of them even do not hope to find satisfactory employment.

③ Kampuchea has categorically rejected the Thai proposal to direct talks between representatives of the Khmer reactionist groupings and Vietnam to find a solution to a so-called Kampuchean question. A statement released by the Kampuchean Foreign Ministry pointed out that this proposal from Thailand represents a crude interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign country and the right of its people to solve its own problems.

Japan boosts defence budget

Tokyo. The Japanese ruling Liberal Democratic Party has decided to increase the country's military expenditure. According to the Asahi Shimbun, the Nakasone cabinet has decided to abandon its commitment earlier under the Japanese Government to not to increase the military budget above one per cent of the GNP.

During this financial year, the defence budget has already reached 1.5 per cent level. However, the Japanese government will continue to grow. For example, the Japanese National Defence Department (NDD) has decided to increase for another 0.5 per cent as compared with this year. The NDD head K. Kato has admitted that this rate of increase in military spending will inevitably lead to abrogation of the one per cent restriction.

Political observers note that for the political circles in Japan it is extremely important to step over the one per cent barrier, after which the Japanese military will have a complete freedom of action. Confirming this forecast the Defence Department in Tokyo has already requested from the Treasury 20,000,000 million yen to implement the next five-year plan of building up the country's defence potential in 1980-1990.



Pictured above is Aminu, a teacher, with her charges at one of the secondary schools in the Kandahar Province. The April Revolution has brought radical changes into the Afghan society. Planned development has become the main feature in production, science, culture, and education. There are nearly 800,000 schoolchildren in the republic.

Who owns the sea bed resources?

New York. The USSR permanent mission at the United Nations has described as an illegal attempt to usurp the authority and functions of the Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-Bed Authority and the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, the issuing by the US Government of licences for plots in the international area of the sea bed. These actions taken by the US administration, and the separate agreement between eight Western countries of August 3, 1981 are solely aimed at subverting the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea and at establishment of a regime in the use of the resources in the international part of the sea bed which is incompatible with the Convention, says a letter sent by the USSR permanent mission at the United Nations addressed to the

Chairman of the Preparatory Commission.

The Commission must immediately subject this separate agreement of official chastisement as completely illegal and should point out that like any other treaties and actions as regards the international use of the sea bed incompatible with the Convention, it will not be recognized by the Commission, says the letter distributed as a United Nations' document. The Soviet side believes that the Commission should start exercising its functions as soon as possible to register requests for plots of the sea bed. This would serve as a practical step towards the imposition of the regime established by the Convention in the use of the resources in the international part of the sea bed and consolidate this regime and the Convention as a whole.

Science and technology

SAVING TV AUDIENCE FROM ADVERTISEMENTS

Engineer Albert Novak of New York recently patented a device by means of which one can remove from a TV screen the ads, which cover approximately a third of US television broadcasting time. As soon as the ad appears the device switches off the image and sound, and pause is filled in by pleasant music.

LASER AGAINST TATTOO

In most cases a tattoo is the result of unpardonable recklessness of young people. To remove it by a surgical operation or by means of chemicals is a complicated and painful process.

Italian physicians at the Roman centre for laser application in medicine have worked out and began using efficiently a laser instrument which helps remove tattoos quickly and, what is the main thing, almost painlessly.

ANTI-ALCOHOL SENSORS

The problem of drunk driving is as old as the car itself and attempts are being made in all countries to solve it.

New Zealand plans to supply henceforth all automobiles with a special sensor which functions on the principle of breathing. The device, very sensitive to the slightest content of alcohol in the air, may instantly stop it in the breath of the driver. In this case an electric signal sent by the sensor instantly switches off the motor by blocking the system of power supply.

OF INTEREST

Present for giraffe

A giraffe nicknamed Conrad at a Stockholm suburban Zoo is a pet of Swedish children. Recently the kids presented a warm scarf to Conrad to help it cope with the severe Northern winter. The scarf is as long as the giraffe's neck. It was knitted from multicoloured woolen threads by 500 Swedish schoolchildren.

Donik the trouble maker

The new waiter at Kavi, a fashionable restaurant in Edin-

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

FESTIVAL AND ITS ADVERSARIES

TASS analyst A. Popov writes that in trying to besmirch the future participants of the Moscow Festival of Youth and Students Western publications occasionally dish up totally absurd things. Recently, for instance, the American yellow press concocted the version that the Soviets were going to send several submarines to the American shores to bring a hundred or two American young people to the Festival. According to another tale the US delegation's trip to the Festival is financed by the Soviet bank for foreign trade.

Some Western governments are resorting to open pressure on forum participants to deter their coming to Moscow. The Bonn government, for instance, for the first time since 1968 has refused to finance the trip to Moscow of a West German youth delegation.

Despite the pressure, slander and attacks on the Festival and its participants by authorities, young people in the West would not abandon their trip to Moscow. Moreover, a growing number of them are coming over in support of the Festival, the author emphasizes.

WHAT HAS THE CONFERENCE IN OTTAWA SHOWN

Commenting on the meeting of human rights experts which was held in Ottawa, Vasvoled Solinsky writes in IZVESTIA that at this meeting the socialist countries have introduced more than a score of detailed and absolutely specific proposals which urge governments to take effective measures to remove such shameful phenomena incompatible with human dignity as unemployment, homelessness and half-starved existence, and to introduce measures to eradicate racism in all its forms and manifestations and to eliminate discrimination against women.

The meeting, however, has proved unable to work out a final document. The main reason for this is that the Western delegations understood only too well that in a document like this it would have been impossible to avoid mentioning crude and massive violations of human rights in the Western countries.

Yet, those who believed the conference to be a failure are far from right. In the first place, it is a good thing that representatives from the 35 countries which signed the Final Act at Helsinki ten years ago have been able to get together and discuss the human rights situation. In the second place, the discussions of the meeting and the recommendations made there will leave their trace even though they were rejected by the Western delegations. Finally, the conference has shown that the dialogue which began ten years ago at Helsinki, a dialogue which is not always easy, is still going on.

PEOPLE AGAINST 'STAR WARS'

The anti-war movements in dozens of countries, including NATO states do not allow themselves to be lulled by demagoguery from overseas, writes PRAVDA. An indication of it is a recent proposal by a group of noted political and public figures in various countries to stage a world congress in October 1986 in Copenhagen to mark the International Year of Peace.

A representative conference held outside Stockholm specified its agenda—"Space weapons and international security". The conference was marked by much argument, and the ultimate winners were common sense and realism and resolve not to let space turn into an arena of the arms race.

Everywhere people are encouraged by the Soviet statement that the USSR will not be the first to step with arms into outer space.

CAUSES FOR U.S.-WESTERN EUROPE CONFLICTS

The magazine, SSHA: EKONOMIKA, POLITIKA, IDEOLOGIA writes as follows:

The West Europeans have become aware that the sharp turnabout in US strategies since the late seventies is not only linked with the desire to achieve a military superiority over the Soviet Union, but also pursues the purpose of restoring the American position of dominance in the capitalist world. In this direction, the USA is taking a number of measures designed to undermine the competitiveness of the West European allies. Such measures include introduction of protectionist restrictions in trade with the West European countries.

The USA is also seeking to subvert the competitiveness of Western Europe by disrupting its economic links with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. It extends the list of goods controlled by the COCOM so as to restrict the export of high technologies from West European countries to the Soviet Union. It urges limitations on the credit relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

However, the aggravation in the international situation provoked by the USA has not minimized the differences between the imperialist states. On the contrary, they have increased.

VIEWPOINT

Vladimir BRODETSKY

From Alamogordo to apocalypse?

40 years ago the USA exploded the world's first nuclear bomb at Alamogordo, New Mexico. That was on July 16, 1945, and within a few weeks the weapon went into action.

This development influenced the entire historical process thereafter — mankind entered the nuclear age. The very notions of war, security, existence and future changed, and progress threatened to turn into its opposite — destruction of civilization.

The atomic weapon, right from the very beginning, has had a strong opponent — the Soviet Union, the position of which has remained unchanged even after it was forced to develop its own atomic and later hydrogen bombs...

With their monopoly over the atomic bomb in the first post-war years, American politicians and the military were in a state of nuclear euphoria. They were all convinced they could save the world at will. After the USA lost that monopoly it sought to retain its leadership in the number and power of nuclear charges and means of their delivery. In the 60s those hopes were dashed, too, as the Soviet Union

attained military-strategic parity with the West.

Already in the late 50s American and British leaders woke up to the ruinous nature of the nuclear race. In 1958 the Soviet Union, the USA and Britain pledged at Geneva to refrain from carrying out nuclear tests. Yet the commitment to develop more advanced "absolute" weapons, including the neutron bomb, proved too strong, so in December 1959 President Eisenhower declared that the USA considered itself free of the pledge to refrain from nuclear tests.

In 1963, under pressure from peace activists, the USA and Britain had to conclude with the Soviet Union, a treaty banning nuclear tests in the atmosphere, outer space and underwater. But the treaty failed to include underground blasts and thus failed to stop the arms race. Between 1963 and 1981 the USA made 390 blasts, compared with 293 between 1945 and 1963.

In 1974 the USSR offered the USA to sign a treaty fully banning nuclear weapons tests. Washington agreed only to limit underground tests of devices of over 150 kilotonnes but

the Senate has still not even ratified that.

In 1977 the USA agreed to negotiate with the USSR a complete test ban (later they were joined by Britain). By 1980 the talks had solved practically all matters. A treaty text was formulated and only some technical details remained to be taken care of. But still the document was not signed, as the USA unilaterally suspended the talks. The Reagan administration charged that the treaty was unimpeachable. The talks were sabotaged, despite the fact that the Soviet Union honestly travelled its part of the road taking a constructive and flexible stand to help negotiate many pitfalls.

At the 37th session of the UN General Assembly the USA voted against a Soviet proposal to immediately end and ban all nuclear weapons tests.

The Soviet Union is not the only force working to end nuclear tests. In Japan there is a powerful anti-nuclear protest movement, which has almost reached its peak on the eve of the 40th anniversary of the US atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The tests are also

opposed by peoples in South Pacific, who are still pestered by the effects of blasts conducted there by the USA. Britain and France, West Europeans are concerned, too — the experience of many years proves that any new weapon developed by the USA is primarily brought to the continent, increasing the chances of turning it into a target for a retaliatory strike in case of conflict.

The campaign to stop the tests is growing stronger in the USA, too. An appeal to place a moratorium on explosions has been made by the director of the Washington Centre for Defense Information, retired Rear Admiral Genn B. La Bague, in response to his letter Mikhail Gorbachev stressed that the Soviet Union still favours that such a moratorium begin on August 6, the 40th anniversary of the bombing of Hiroshima, or at any earlier date. Upon declaring a moratorium the sides could resume, with British participation, talks on complete ban of tests, something that the USSR has repeatedly urged the USA to do but in vain.

An end to nuclear tests in the world will not rid the world of the threat of apocalypse, for the 50,000 warheads already stored in the world can destroy mankind many times over, and yet a barrier to the development of the means to a "more sophisticated" death would be an important impulse across the whole spectrum of East-West relations and help build up trust.

The victims of Hiroshima and Nagasaki remind us on this tragic anniversary of the need to stop before it is too late.



Donik the trouble maker

Round the Soviet Union

● A GRADUATION WORK — A MOBILE HOME FOR SHEPHERDS HEATED BY SOLAR ENERGY — PRESENTED FOR DEFENCE AT THE KAZAKHSTAN (A REPUBLIC IN THE EAST OF THE USSR) AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE. WAS HIGHLY APPRECIATED AND RECOMMENDED FOR PRODUCTION. Every other student of Kazakh agricultural colleges is now engaged in research. Last year alone about 40 graduation projects of final year students were introduced on the farms of the republic.

● THE SECOND ONE-MILLION-KWATT UNIT OF THE ZAPOROZHYE ATOMIC POWER STATION IN THE UKRAINE IS NOW PRODUCING CURRENT. Less than seven months have passed since its first reactor went into operation. Over this short period of time 2,300 million kilowatt-hours of energy, generated on nuclear fuel, were added to the Single Power Grid of the country's European part.

● THE FIRST GRADUATES FROM KUYBYSHEV AVIATION INSTITUTE IN CITY OF THE VOLGA — ENGINEERS WORKING ON OPTICAL QUANTUM GENERATORS — HAVE GOT ASSIGNMENTS TO THEIR JOBS. The Institute is one of the first in the country to train such specialists. Among its other graduates are engineers in laser thermal treatment, welding, cutting and alloying metals, as well as developers of industrial control laser systems.

LASER HELPS GROW CRYSTALS

Soviet physicists have suggested the use of laser for growing various crystals, such as "sapphire, ruby, and garnet. A small laser of low capacity is enough to obtain crystals in a few minutes.

The method of artificial cultivation of crystals has been known for a long time. There are many industrial factories in the USSR producing goods for the jewelry and food industries, optics, electronics and other branches. The new laser factory not only speeds up the process. It helps control them, i.e. develops crystals of different shapes and weight.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

MINOR NATIONALITIES IN GOVERNMENT AND LEGISLATURE

More than one-fourth of residents in eight out of the 15 Soviet constituent republics represent nationalities who are not active in these places. In Kazakh, Kirgizia and most of the twenty autonomous republics such "outsiders" are more than half of the population. They all enjoy broad representation in government and legislature, writes the magazine POLITICHESKOYE SAMOBRAZOVANIYE (Political self-education). The deputies to the USSR Supreme Soviet are of 63 nationalities. Represented in the Supreme Soviets of the constituent republics are nationalities who make up tens and even hundredths of a per cent of their population. In the local Soviets, the percentage of deputies which are from nationalities, small numerically but having a stronghold within the USSR, is, as a rule, higher than their proportion in the population. The percentage of deputies who are Khakass, Altayans, Buryats, Yakuts and Buryats is 1.5 to 2.5 times higher than their percentage of the country's residents.

Also represented in government and legislature are such nationalities which have no national statehood in the Soviet Union. Millions of Germans, Poles, Kurds, Koreans and people of other nationalities are fully-fledged citizens of this country which has become native for them. Among the deputies to the Supreme Soviets of the constituent republics elected in February 1985, there are Bulgarians, Poles, Germans, Greeks, Uighurs, Kurds, Koreans and representatives of other nationalities.

COTTON PICKERS

Uzbekistan is a republic of hot sun and cotton, therefore the republic's key industrial branches serve the cotton-growing and processing industry. The republic is the country's major supplier of farm machines for this branch of agriculture. It boasts of leading research institutes, design bureaus and plants engaged in designing and producing machines for Soviet cotton growing. The main enterprises of this branch are the Tashkent, Uzbek and Chirchik farm machine plants, as well as Kamyshlyg. They manufacture cotton pickers, row-crop tractors, cotton seeders, cultivators, banking, pinning and sprinkling machines.

Uzbek workers and engineers thoroughly thought over the development of the first cotton picker. After comprehensive tests its mass production began on September 13, 1931. Since then many different models of reliable and easily operated machines came down the plant's conveyor. Ordinary two-row tractors were replaced with the four- and six-row "Uzbekistan" machines. The plant has started the production of machines for long-fibre and seed varieties of cotton, as well as special tractors which pick cotton from the ground.

Today the Tashkent tractor plant annually turns out about 7,000 tractors of six modifications



used for picking more than 70 per cent of Uzbek cotton. The plant's output is much in demand in our country and abroad. Its machines are exported to Latin American, European, Asian and African countries.

BYELORUSSIAN SHALES ARE PROFITABLE TO DEVELOP

The combustible shales of Byelorussia are fit for profitable commercial processing. This conclusion was made by specialists who completed a major cycle of research within the framework of the republican comprehensive scientific and technical programme, "Shales".

The reserves of the combustible stone, discovered in Polesye, are estimated at billions of tonnes but its quality leaves much to be desired. Unlike the Estonian (a Baltic republic) the Byelorussian shales contain less organic substance which is scattered in the rock by small inclusions and so evenly that the application of existing methods of separation is senseless.

In search of a new method of separation of the organic part of shale from mineral ballast, re-

searchers studied the possibilities of using ultrasound, electromagnetic field and electronic bombardment. The processing conditions, discovered by them, made it possible to considerably increase the output of organic substance, bringing it to 40 per cent. This proved sufficient for the subsequent thermal treatment to become profitable.

The programme "Shales" involves the solution of the problem to enhance the growth of the power potential of Byelorussia. It is envisaged to obtain from the combustible stone products fit for putting out "synthetic" fuel.

The new type of fuel will help reduce or, at least, preserve for a long time and at the former level, the amount of fuel brought in from beyond the

republic. This promises great economic effect, since transportation expenses on its delivery to Byelorussia now several times surpasses the cost of extraction.

Intensification of land reclamation

Reclaimed lands totalling 12 per cent of the country's farmlands, yield more than a third of agricultural produce, including 100 per cent cotton and rice harvest, 75 per cent of vegetables, about 50 per cent of fruits and grapes. Over the past 20 years the area of irrigated lands has doubled, and that of drained lands almost tripled.

Land reclamation will play a major part in further intensification of agricultural production in the USSR. It is planned to build new hydrotechnical facilities, reservoirs, big canals in some southern districts of the country and redistribute part of

Making fertilizers with water

Leningrad experts have developed an original technology for obtaining potash fertilizers which rules out the building of power-intensive mining and concentration mills. It is suitable for places like Turkmenia, Central Asian republics, where the depth of mineral deposits is high seismicity makes it impossible to exploit underground minerals by traditional methods.

The new technology involves holes in the salt layer and columns of pipes are driven through them. Water drawn from the salt forms a brine which is pumped into the sea through the pipes' joints. By a special canal water is pumped over the surface and processed.

In summer by-products of the potash solution under the sun rays in special basins, under the influence of cold, the ready fertilizer comes crystallized. Besides, it needs no granulation before being applied to the soil. In this way the national economy receives an additional benefit: extracting mineral fertilizers to the south — an area of developed farming.

The open-air works with a capacity of up to one million tonnes of fertilizer a year considerably meet the needs of potash fertilizers, which today brought to Turkmenia from other parts of the USSR.

the flow of northern rivers cover the shortage of water resources.

The diversion of a part of the flow of northern rivers — the Caspian and Aral seas — make it possible to increase the areas of irrigated lands between the Volga and the Don and in the Northern Caucasus.

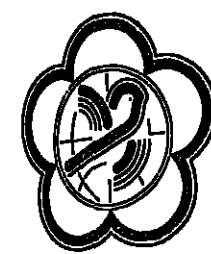
A project is being developed to channel part of the flow of the Siberian rivers to some regions north of the Urals, as well as Central Asia and Kazakhstan in order to improve water supply to the inhabitants and livestock establishments.

GENETICIANS DESIGN PLANTS

It is now possible to design a cell and an entire organism out of separate molecules, Academician K. Sytnik of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences writes in PRAVDA. K. Sytnik, who is also director of the N. Kholodny Institute of Botany, believes that science has approached the understanding of the mechanism of malignant growth of the cell, appreciate the geneticist of immune reactions, and study the fine structure of animal and plant genes.

This and other genetic engineering discoveries have turned a biologist into a designer of genes and engendered a new breed of organisms. It is known that such medical preparations as insulin, somatotrophin, and interferon are now produced on an industrial scale out of bacteria with the corresponding human and animal genes.

Design research in the area of cells with more complex organisms, such as animals and plants, began less than ten years ago. In this respect, Soviet scientists hold a leading position in the world. For example, they are devising methods for the production of hybrid plants by crossing plant cells directly and not the sex cells. This productive method is widely applicable in selecting new types of plants. The set of genes can be so different that as a result one can create plants which will be impossible to grow normally by cross-breeding. This method has already been used to obtain the inter-type hybrids of tobacco, potatoes, tomatoes, sweet potatoes with their wild counterparts. All these crosses were carried out on request from agriculturalists, who provide valuable initial material for selecting new types of plants.



Torch for the Festival

On the opening day of the 1st World Festival of Youth and Students its flames will light at Luzhniki, the main stadium in the Soviet capital, from an exquisite torch designed by specialists at the Leningrad Engineering Works. It might be called the "young brother" of the Olympic torch also designed here five years ago.

The Festival torch is very beautiful and elegant. Artist designer Boris Rogachev made it look like a blossoming flower. It is 67 centimetres high and weighs 1,500 grammes. There is a burner in the golden bud on top. The middle part is hemmed with petals of the traditional day, the emblem of youth forms its body, made of stainless steel, is saturated with grey-blue colour.

Staff members of the Leningrad Technological Institute (named after Lensoviet) have obtained special salts thanks to which the flame's colour will be light red.

STUDENTS INVITE YOU TO A BALL



Actors of the Moscow University amateur theatre (see photos) are preparing a major function of the Festival's cultural programme — an international student ball to be held in the concert hall of the Rossiya Hotel (on the banks of the Moskva River). They are being assisted by professional producers, choreographers, students of Moscow theatrical schools and many others who will not even be present at the ball.

The ball will take place on August 2, i.e. the last working day of the Festival. The delegates will attend it after debates and discussions and, on the eve of the Festival's conclusion will be able to rest well and have a good time.

The hall means a festive mood, says chief producer of the theatre A. Chetvorkin. We all want the 2,000 young men and women, who'll assemble in the hall, to have the sincere feeling



of unity when it does not matter what language your neighbour is speaking.

There are many surprises in store for the guests. Not disclosing the secrets of organizers I shall say that even the water surface of the Moskva River will be used. In the concert hall there will be dances, games and various numbers and everyone will enjoy to the full.

Anna MITROKHINA

Science and technology

ALLIANCE WITH DESERT

Any building work in the Karakum Desert will start with a map of sand motion on the territory of Turkmenia (a Soviet Central Asian republic), compiled by scientists at the applied geography laboratory of the Desert Institute attached to the republican Academy of Sciences.

On the basis of maps compiled with data of field investigations and photographs from outer space, geomorphologists provide production workers with detailed information about the intensity and scope of sand motion, give recommendations for protecting construction sites and communication lines. By means of maps it is possible to calculate the approximate volume of earth work, assess the conditions for the operation of building equipment and transport.

Besides, these investigations help preserve desert flora and fauna.

LIBRARY OF NATURE

A remarkable forest has grown in the forestry department of the Moscow Agricultural Academy. As if on parade, various types of trees from all parts of the world are lined up here. The giant sequoia stands next to the cork tree.

The unusual collection put together over the years is not merely a pantry of nature but offers rather interesting information as well.

Students of the Academy who will soon take over guardianship of forests can obtain a lot of practical information in the forest.

Apart from the natural samples, the department has gathered one of the country's richest collections of timber made up of more than six hundred samples.

MEDICAL ORCHESTRA

Lithuanian folk wind instruments have been a good addition to the remedies of the children's "hospital" near Vilnius. Doctors use them as a recuperative therapy of the patients suffering from nervous diseases. They improve

their lungs by playing horns and pipes of different sizes called skudutai.

Usually recuperative treatment lasts for months. The children become bored with the traditional physiotherapeutic treatment and respiratory gymnastics. The new method of treatment — orchestra activity — is becoming not only a medicinal factor but also arouses in children favourable emotions which contribute to quick recovery of patients.

Kitchen-garden on icebreaker

The V. Kuperovich Institute of Experimental Botany of the Byelorussian SSR Academy of Sciences has completed the development of the "greenhouse" installations for sea-going ships.

Such plants were made on order placed by the Murmansk company and now operate on some icebreakers and in Arctic expeditions on the Bolshoi Medvedy Island. Byelorussian scientists have also elaborated spe-

cial soil for original hothouses, analysed different versions of microclimate in them. The sailors called these plants "Vitamin", i.e. vitamin conveyor which can produce up to 100 kg of vegetables and vitamin greens in one month. At present tomatoes, paprika, radish, parsley, dill and other greens are "harvested" on icebreakers cruising in the Arctic latitudes.

New species of fauna

A big number of new and red deer has been brought to the Khabarovsk — the biggest on Lake Baikal.

Scientists have calculated more than 150 species of animals and birds. To ensure the protection and reproduction of the fauna in the Baikal area, a ban on hunting, industrial gathering of mushrooms and berries, cutting of woods and survey work has been introduced on a part of the island.

OF INTEREST

SUN-TANNING TIMER

An unusual instrument — sun-tanning timer — has recently arrived at the Ukrainian pavilion of the 22nd USSR Exhibition of Economic Achievements in Moscow. The instrument was developed and designed at the Institute of Cosmonautics of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences. It is so small that it can easily be placed on the palm. In a little time it measures the optimum time period for sun-tanning. In the beach its action is strictly selective. It has three scales suggesting time limits of safe staying in the sun for blondes, brunettes and brown-haired persons.

Places to visit

Exhibits under a magnifying glass



A new museum has opened in the Kiev-Pechersky Monastery. Its hall is saturated not with works of past masters but the amazing art of our contemporary Nikolai Syudzhily, who has developed a series of unique miniatures.

Specialists from various countries say that these miniatures

represent the brink of human abilities.

Nineteen of Nikolai's miniatures are permanently exhibited in the Kiev-Pechersky Monastery. The museum hall looks like an odd ship with huge porpoises on the sides. Clinging to them one can see the works of the master.

Taken, for example, the golden dragonfly. Outwardly, everything in it — the size and posture — repeats the natural insect. But it is only through a magnifying glass that one can see that the dragonfly, sitting on the stalk of a reed, looks onto the world with eyes of real watchmakers with minute and hour hands. To show a flea — there is also a mouse flea in the museum — according to Syudzhily, was much easier to him, than to make any of the 152 parts of these watches.

VIEWPOINT

DONBASS TODAY AND TOMORROW

Nikolai GRINKO,
Minister of the Coal Industry,
Ukrainian SSR

Among Soviet industrial centres the Donbass coal field in the Ukraine still remains one of the biggest. It produces coal, smelts steel and manufactures various machines. Despite this versatile nature of production, Donbass is primarily associated with coal extraction, which has been going on for two centuries now. The earlier quantity of extraction was calculated in thousands, then millions. Today Donbass provides hundreds of millions of high-grade coal. It yields two-thirds of the country's anthracite coal and nearly half of its coking coals.

It is said that natural reserves will inevitably become scarce, no matter how rich they might be. Yet, in the foreseeable future no decline in production in Donbass is expected. Its coal reserves are estimated at tens of thousands of millions of tonnes. The economic programme worked out for the development of the field provides for regular increases in coal extraction. This is to be achieved by opening superpowerful and highly mechanized coal-mines, such as Shchelyvskaya, Glubokaya, which will produce 2.1 million tonnes of coal every year, and the Krasnoarmeykaya Zapadnaya with a capacity of 1.2 million tonnes. The opening of these and other mines is a continuation of the current programme aimed at raising coal extraction on the field. Under the programme this year's coal output will increase by 11 million tonnes, in comparison with 1980. 2.5 million of this will be obtained through modernization of existing mines.

However, it is not easy to extract coal at Donbass even now and the operation becomes increasingly difficult with every passing year. On the average the mines go ten to fifteen metres deeper yearly. Correspondingly, this increases the complexity of coal extraction. In this situation we were the first coal-miners in the world to come up against unexpected ejection of coal and rock as well as growing temperature in the tunnels. We were also the first to learn to combat these obstacles. In all mines which present a danger of unexpected coal and gas ejection, we resort to forecasts and strict control over the efficiency in the application of anti-ejection measures. The most important thing being done today to alleviate miners' work at considerable depths is introduction of new coal-mining technologies.

Our future objective is to have "unmanned" coal faces and mines where everything would be done by automatic machines. We have nearly reached such level in technical equipping of mines. At present, in Moscow, Donetsk and some other cities are designing a complex of machines for coal extraction, which would not need coal-miners down to the pits. The first "unmanned" mines will appear on the Donbass field at the Krasnoarmeykaya Zapadnaya mine by the end of the current decade.

You may well ask about the miners' future after mechanization has been introduced. We see no problems in this respect. The workers thus released will be needed in the construction of new mines. Over the past two years, nearly ten pits have been closed down after their reserves were exhausted. Almost all the redundant workers have been sent to other coal-mines or other occupations.

PROFILES

SERGEI STADLER



The creative career of Sergei Stadler, one of the best Soviet violinists, suggests that he was born under a lucky planet. Fate smiled upon him as boy. He was born in beautiful Leningrad, a majestic city famous for its culture, and brought up in a family of professional musicians. His father has for 25 years been playing in the group of violas of the celebrated philharmonic orchestra under the baton of Yevgeny Mravinsky. His mother is a pianist and has been working for as many years in the conservatoire. Therefore, it is no wonder that from infancy their son was drawn into the world of music, attended rehearsals and concerts, sat at the piano and began playing violin. The main thing he was taught by the family atmosphere, with creative spirit reigning in it, was hard and serious work.

He also did not have to "fight" his way to the top and for recognition. At a specialized music school under Leningrad conservatoire the boy immediately drew attention. In the 6th class he scored his first major success at the competition Concertino-Prague-70. He won the next prize in 1979 at the M. Long and J. Thibaud competition

in Paris. A year later he got one more prize at the J. Sibelius contest. Stadler enrolled in conservatoire already as an experienced musician. Victory at the International Tchaikovsky competition in Moscow confirmed this. High technical skill and considerable artistic experience — this is the first highlight along the creative road of man barely over 20. First-class graduation diploma from the conservatoire was presented to him ahead of time.

Stadler is a possessed violinist, a musician. He used to work tirelessly every day. His aim was to subject the instrument to his will and master the secrets of technicalities...

One can form an idea about the outstanding achievements of the violinist at least by his programmes on the bicentenary jubilee of Niccolò Paganini. Not all his colleagues would decide on such a peculiar feat to play brilliantly in one evening all the 24 capriccios of the great Genoese, and repeat this many times in Leningrad, Moscow and other cities. Generally speaking, Stadler's playlist deserves the closest study. His repertoire includes, naturally, music which constitutes the main treasure of violin players: concertos by Brahms, Sibelius, Shostakovich and Prokofiev, complicated sonatas, popular pieces. But his work has importance beyond this. Greatly respected in the investigating activity of the young musician, his rare sense of initiative. Stadler is planning to perform all the violin pieces of Sibelius... To mark the 300th Bach jubilee he has thought of something grand: a series of concerts at which all the works written by the great composer for violin will be played...

Large-scale performances are no hindrance for the musician to try himself at teaching: he has begun to work at the chair of viola and violin at the conservatoire, where young men of his age are students.

Every day he takes into his hands the precious Stradivari — an instrument entrusted him from the state collection. Every day he begins to play as if for the first time. Without being possessed the road to the summit of mastery is impossible.

Era BARUTCHEVA

Interest in the literature of developing countries

The USSR Writers Union has instituted two annual prizes for best translations and popularization of works by writers of Asian and African countries in the Soviet Union, said Gennady Chernenko, Executive Secretary of the Soviet Committee for Relations With Afro-Asian Writers.

Public interest in the literature of the peoples of the two continents is growing in the Soviet Union, he said. We finished recently the publication of a 12-volume library of selected works by Afro-Asian writers. It includes the best works by writers of the two continents written over the last quarter of a century. Such an edition was undertaken for the first time in world practice.

The Soviet publishers of fiction and poetry issue permanent series titled "Eastern Almanac",

the almanac "Africa", and "Oriental Poetry". The publication of 15-volume libraries of contemporary literature of Vietnam and Mongolia is being completed.

The "Contemporary Prose Writers" series, very popular with Soviet readers, includes one-volume collections of works by such noted writers of Asia and Africa, as Krishan Chander, Ravi Prasad, Krishna Vasami, Na-

rayan (India), To Hoi (Vietnam), Ngugi Va Thiong'o (Kenya), Chinua Achebe (Nigeria). About five thousand titles of works by writers of over fifty countries of Asia and Africa have been brought out in the Soviet Union during the years of Soviet power. They came out in a total of about two hundred thousand copies in 60 languages of the peoples of the USSR.

Soviet films on GDR screens

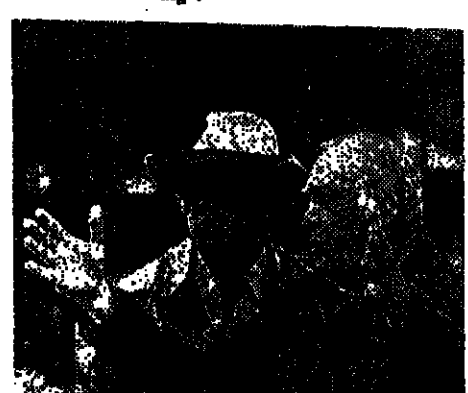
The people of the German Democratic Republic are familiar with the Soviet cinema art. About 40 new Soviet motion pictures, dubbed at DEFA Studios appear on the country's screens annually. A large-scale propagation of Soviet films in the country started in June 1945, a few weeks after liberation from the

hilarious fascism. At that time a group of German film experts began to dub "Ivan the Terrible" by S. Eisenstein. Since then the DEFA Studios have "translated" into German 1,700 Soviet films. Currently they are working on "Leo Tolstoy", "Time of Desires" and "Tale of Wanderings".



Shooting is nearly over in Kostroma of mass scenes in the two-part feature film "Boris Godunov", a screen version of an immortal tragedy by the great Russian poet Alexander Pushkin. The Mosfilm shooting crew is led by People's Artist of the USSR Sergei Bondarchuk who also plays the leading role. During the shooting the site of the Ipatiev museum-preserve, which attracts lots of tourists, was turned into the Moscow of Boris Godunov's time and scenes were filmed on location. Props built by Mosfilm workmen were used.

In the photos: Shooting in progress outside the Ipatiev monastery. © Film director Sergei Bondarchuk (left) and cameraman V. Yusov.



CULTURAL LINKS

To promote friendship and cooperation among nations through the development of cultural exchange is the aim of the International Committee of Organizations of Folklore Festivals under UNESCO, the General Assembly of which was recently held in the capital of Estonia. Its programme included a discussion of vital problems in the development of folk art, a scientific-

practical symposium "Folklore and Tourism" and acquainted with life in the republic. The guests, who came from different countries, attended the rehearsals of the traditional republican song and dance festival to be held in commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the Victory and the 45th anniversary of Soviet Estonia, on July 20-21.

PRIZES FOR ARCHITECTS

Soviet architects collected more awards than other countries — nine out of forty — at the 3rd International biennial architectural contest (Interarch-85) held recently in Sofia. The Grand Prix was conferred on architects from Georgia and Armenia (republics in the Transcaucasus). The high awards also went to architects from Mexico and Holland. Architects from Uzbekistan (a Central Asian republic), Moscow and Leningrad also won prizes.

In all, 36 countries submitted 460 works for the contest which included all branches of modern architecture — from urban construction to reconstruction of separate buildings. Architects from USA, France, FRG, Spain and other countries constituted an international jury.



Press photographer Vadim Shulte took this picture during the first night of the music parody play, "Song, Song and Nothing but Song" at the Central Puppet Theatre headed by Sergei Obraztsov.

Gay colours of Gzhel

An exhibition — the Art of Gzhel — has opened at the Russian Museum in Leningrad. It displays are about 600 works made in 200 years by the craftsmen of the world-famous Gzhel in the Moscow Region.

This is the biggest exhibition in the history of this domestic industry, says V. Noplyayev, chief designer of the Gzhel association. We have been provided with an opportunity to show the work of not only famous but also younger craftsmen.

Gzhel ceramics today is not only china plates, dishes and other applied artifacts with blue painting against a white background often with sculptural ornament. There are also individual pieces of sculpture, figures, compositions, whole suites of small-scale plastic workmanship. Besides, Gzhel craftsmen create multicolour festive majolica.

BUSINESS

USSR-FRANCE: LINKS BETWEEN CAR-BUILDERS

New contacts have been signed for the supply of Soviet cars to France. Under contract the Soviet foreign trade organization Avtoexport is to deliver to its French partners about 20,000 passenger cars in 1985.

As in previous years the main export item is the Lada cars which have earned a good reputation for themselves on international markets. They are being supplied under an agreement between Avtoexport and Jacques Peugeot company. The model VAZ-2107, with improved comfort standards, has been supplied to the French market for over a year now. It shares in the overall volume of Soviet car exports to France which considerably increases in 1985.

For its part, the Soviet Union imports from France truck and passenger-car components, refrigerator semitrailers and spare parts.

French companies are also making an important contribution to the implementation of extensive plans for modernizing Soviet car industry plants. Renault, for instance, has prepared a conceptual design of production of a new model, Moskvich-2141, at the Lenin Komsomol Car Works in Moscow. At present Renault specialists are working on technical specifications for this plant. The Slavi firm has supplied versatile transfer lines for the Lenin Komsomol and the Volga car plants.

The Soviet car industry also uses French licences for manufacturing certain car models. Thus, to produce the first Soviet front-drive automobile, VAZ-2108, the Soviet Union bought a licence and a set of equipment from Solex company for making carburetors and a licence from Valeo company for the production of aluminium carburetors for this model.

With Soviet assistance

In Ethiopia preparations are being completed for building a dam across the Walba-Shebele, a crucial phase of a project, to harness a hydroelectric power station on the river. When the 1,000-kilowatt Melke-Vakane hydro station which is under construction with Soviet assistance, goes on stream, electricity generation in the country will double.

Margus Helle Mariani, Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of the country, said the new station will give a powerful boost to industrial and agricultural development in the country. The Melke-Vakane project, he said, has also become a good school for national personnel as 250 Ethiopians have already acquired skills in various occupations there. It is also important, he said, that 4,500 people will be additionally fixed up with jobs as work on the project goes on.

Contacts and contracts

© The 14th session of the Soviet-Finnish working group on scientific and technical cooperation in building construction was recently held in Tallinn (capital of the Estonian republic). A wide network of contacts between specialists of both countries in this sphere was set up through the working group, which has existed for 15 years now, said Prof. H. Poljarvi, head of the Finnish delegation, during the signing of the cooperation protocol. Broad exchange of scientific and technical information has been effected and many joint research works undertaken.

© A long-term contract has been signed in Kabul with the Soviet association, Technostroyexport, to deliver equipment and materials for the construction of a residential area in the Afghan capital. Soviet specialists will also be detailed to assist in running the Kabul house-building combine.

The continuous stream

Your 2-ANK AUTOMATIC CIRCULAR-KNITTING MACHINE will deliver stockings, socks, pantyhoses, tights in a continuous web — to be separated by mere severing of the connection thread.

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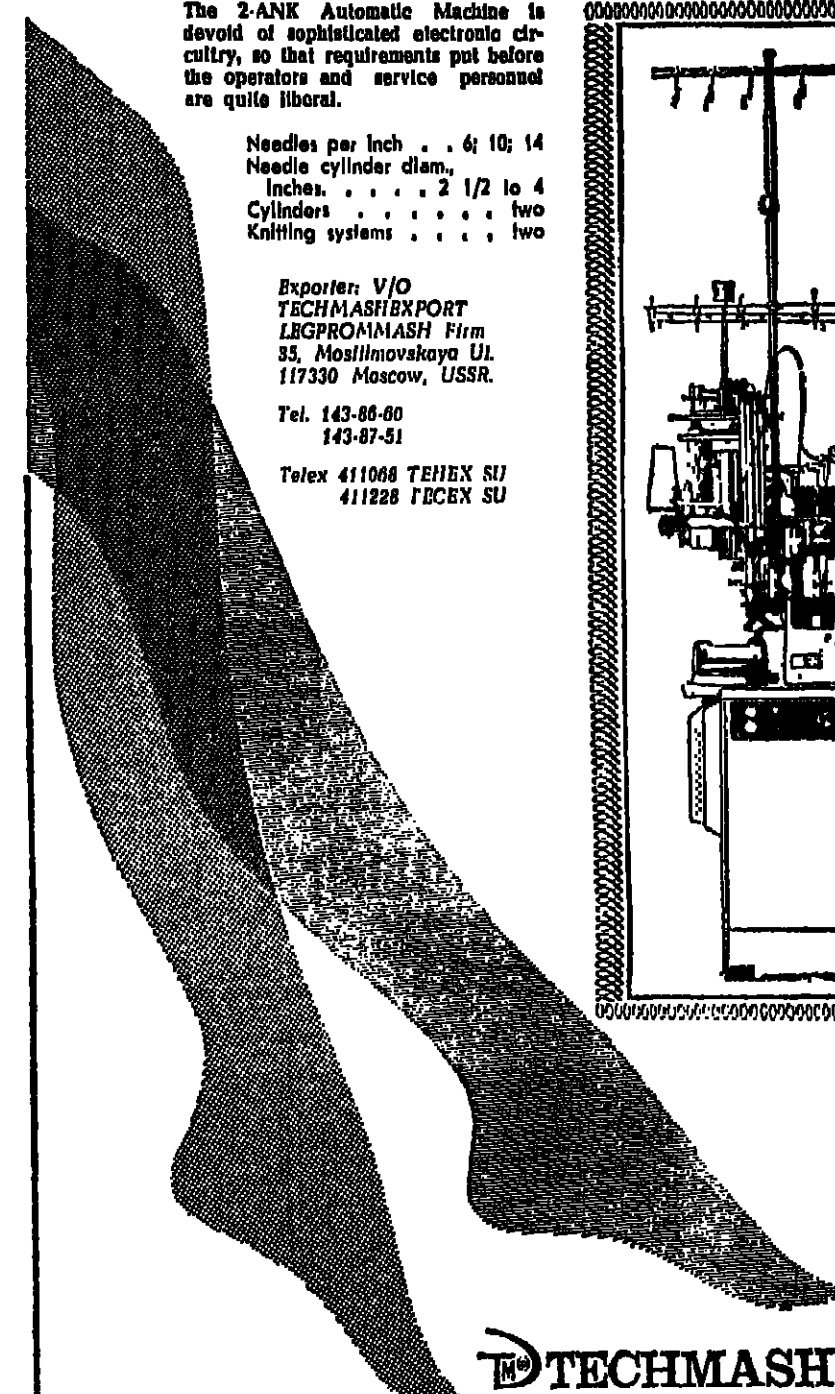
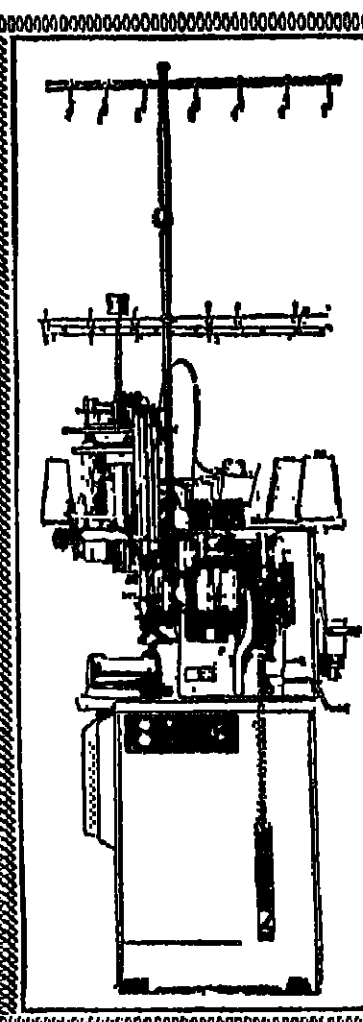
The 2-ANK Automatic Machine is devoid of sophisticated electronic circuitry, so that requirements put before the operators and service personnel are quite liberal.

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WHAT'S ON!

July 16-19

THEATRES

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq). 16 — Tchaikovsky, "Eugene Onegin" (opera). 17 — Tchaikovsky, "The Nutcracker" (ballet). 18 — Wagner, "Das Rheingold" (opera). 19 — Double-bill: Strauss, "The Knight of the Rueful Countenance"; Shostakovich, "Tragedy" (one-act ballet).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St). 17 — Khrennikov, "The Little Golden Calf" (opera). 18 — Pugni, Gilels, Vasilenko, "Bumerang" (ballet). 19 — Rimsky-Korsakov, "May Night" (opera).

FILMS

Five Brides Before Dearly Loved One (Gruziyafilm Studios, USSR). A comedy about a young man whose friends compiled a whole list of would-be brides for him.

Cinema: "Mechla" (Ila Kashirskoye Shosse). Metro Kashirskaya.

Bakhrushin Theatre (Mama 31/12). Bakhrushin St. "The Heroes of the War Are Men of the Siege" exhibition is devoted to the 40th anniversary of the Great Victory. It shows the theatre traces the source of heroism of the Soviet people during World War II. Daily, except Tuesdays, 7 p.m. to 9 p.m. Metro Pavletskaya.

CONCERT HALLS

Circus on Lenin Hills (Metro Park). 16-19 — "Salute, Patria!" a gala programme. For the first time over four large-scale rings will be used for showing "Circus on Water" act. Circus on Ice programmes. Audiences will see magicians led by Emil K. Irbek Kantelova's horse-riders performing on animals trained by Vasily Zhebrak and clown Sergei Kozlov and Vladimir Solov'yev. Liver medalists of the International competition of circus in Paris.

SPORTS

RACING
Hippodrome 122 Begovaya St. 17 and 19 — Racing and show 6 p.m. (both days). Experienced and young talented riders will show

their horsemanship on the Orlovskaya, Donkaya and other national breeds during colourful performances on Wednesday and Friday.

WEATHER

July 16-19
In Moscow, city and region, dry on July 16. Later brief rains in places. Predominantly W wind. Night temperatures of 10°-15°C rising on July 16-17 to 20°-25°C in the daytime. On July 19 daytime temperatures of 20°-25°C are expected.

Water was very cold on Yalta beaches (6°-13°C) during the past fortnight. The lowering of water temperature here for some days is registered nearly every year, but such a long period is a rare phenomenon. Water is now becoming warmer.

TRANSPORT HOURS

Metro 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks.
Trolleybuses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks.
Trams 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks.
Taxis 24-hour service. Twenty kopeks on the meter to begin, plus 20 kopeks per kilometre.
Ordering a cab 24-hour service. Telephone 225-00-00.
Communal cabs (over 40 routes in the city) 1 a.m. to 9 p.m. Fare 15 kopeks.

FROM MUNICH TO Khabarovsk BY TRAIN

The route of a special train, starting from Munich, ran through two continents. Its passengers — tourists from the Federal Republic of Germany — made 1,000-kilometre odd journey to Khabarovsk, a city on the Amur River.

This trip was arranged for the first time by the tourist firm, ABR, jointly with Intourist and the USSR Ministry of Railways, says Peter Jakobowski, the firm's representative. The growing interest in the Soviet Union and the life of its people has attracted tourists from different parts of the world. In Western Germany, people of different social status and political views. Several sleepovers in major Soviet cities were used for excursions and sightseeing. The majority of our tourists, P. Jakobowski goes on to say, are here for the first time and have seen for themselves the vast scope of economic development in the USSR. They have been eye-witnesses to goodwill and cordial-

Intourist news

marks, the West German tourists returned home by air, while the Trans-Siberian express rolled back to Munich with another big group of tourists (also from the FRG) who had arrived in the city on the Amur by air. This year more than 20 thousand foreign tourists will travel along the great Siberian tract by special trains, including the express "Rossiya".

Philately



Dedicated to Belyayev

A one-sided postage stamp has been issued to mark the 40th anniversary of the birth of the USSR Pilot-Cosmonaut, Hero of the Soviet Union, Pavel Belyayev, whose untimely death occurred in 1970. The postage stamp, with a 5-kopek value, also commemorates the 20th anniversary of his flight.